

“Cosmetic composition containing polyisoprene”.

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Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition containing
5 polyisoprene and to a process for preparing the same.

More particularly it relates to a cosmetic composition containing a
polyisoprene with a molecular weight of between 100,000 and 4,000,000 and
to a process for preparing the same.

Background of the invention

10 Cosmetic products for make-up of face, lips, eyelashes etc often suffer
from the drawback that, when they come into contact with e.g. the fingers or
clothing, they tend to smudge or soil these surfaces. In addition, in some
cases the make-up can also appear to be not homogeneous. Consequently, in
order to avoid these problems cosmetic products which have high adhesive
15 properties and which provide for the deposition of a homogeneous, long-
lasting film onto e.g. the facial skin, the lips, the eyelashes etc are of
particular interest.

In the prior art these problems have been recognized and proposals
have been made to reduce these problems. Thus, in US-A-5,948,393
20 (Tomomasa, et al.) a long-lasting cosmetic composition is described which
contains inter alia an oil-soluble film-forming resin. This resin can be one of
many types, among which is also mentioned polyisoprene. No specification
of the molecular weight of the polyisoprene is given. In US-A-6,471,983
(Veeger, et al.) a cosmetic composition for skin is described which contains
25 a polyisoprene latex, but no specification of the molecular weight of the
polyisoprene latex is given. In US-A-4,122,023 (Yasui, et al.) a synthetic
saturated oil for lubricants and cosmetics is described which is prepared
from a hydrogenated polyisoprene with a low molecular weight of between
290 and 3,000. In US-A-6,312,672 (Coolbaugh, et al.) a sunscreen
30 composition is described which contains a polymer or copolymer of

isoprene, butadiene and styrene. Selectively hydrogenated isoprene/butadiene copolymers are preferred. Polymers of conjugated dienes may also be used, and they may be partially, selectively or completely hydrogenated. Their molecular weight may range from 5,000 to 35,000, with a maximum of 50,000.

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None of these references describe the use of an unhydrogenated polyisoprene with a molecular weight of between 100,000 and 4,000,000 in cosmetic products, nor the use of an oleophilic modified clay in such products.

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Summary of the invention

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The Applicants have found that the use of (un)hydrogenated polyisoprene with a low molecular weight in cosmetic make-up products does not provide for optimum adhesive and long-lasting film-forming and non-transfer properties when applied to e.g. the skin, the lips, the eyelashes etc. In particular, this (un)hydrogenated low molecular weight polyisoprene proved to be unsuitable for application to the lips, as the film tended to crack down under the normal and continuous movement of the lips.

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Thus, in the light of the above state of the art, an object of the present invention is to provide a cosmetic composition having high film-forming and adhesive properties together with good sensorial properties and an improved level of comfort.

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According to the present invention, this object is achieved by a cosmetic composition comprising polyisoprene with a molecular weight of between 100,000 and 4,000,000, an oleophilic modified clay, an organic solvent, the balance comprising the usual cosmetic excipients, colourants and other additives

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The use of polyisoprene according to the present invention enables the realization of a cosmetic product with transfer-resistant properties and unique film-forming and rheological characteristics without impairing its application comfort. Particularly when combined with an oleophilic

modified clay, the applicability is improved and when further combined with waxes and/or silicones (and/or derivatives thereof), the film-forming properties and ease of application is enhanced.

Detailed description of the invention

5 Polyisoprene has a molecular weight of between 100,000 and 4,000,000. Preferably the molecular weight ranges from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000. The amount of the polyisoprene used in the composition ranges from 2-25% by weight of the composition.

10 Polyisoprene is commercially available, e.g. from Kraton Polymers under the trademark Kraton-IR. A preferred polyisoprene is Kraton IR-310, which has a molecular weight of about 3,000,000. This polyisoprene may be used as such in the composition of the present invention, or it may be used as starting material for obtaining a polyisoprene with a lower molecular weight within the range of the present invention. This can be done, for example, by
15 commminuting solid Kraton material and subsequently degrading or depolymerizing it to the required molecular weight. This degrading or depolymerizing can be done in ways, known in the art, by e.g. treating the polyisoprene with a particular depolymerization catalyst, or by mechanically treating the comminuted polyisoprene material in high speed blade mixers
20 to degrade and depolymerize the comminuted material to the required molecular weight within the range of the present invention. In such a way a polyisoprene with a molecular weight of 100,000 can be made.

25 The molecular weight can be measured by means of Size Exclusion Chromatography (SEC) or by means of Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC), a method which uses High Performance Layer Chromatography (HPLC) with an isocratic pump, a refraction index detector and a column thermostat at 25° C. The measurement is performed by dissolving 10-50mg of the polyisoprene sample in 1 ml tetrahydrofuran at room temperature. Subsequently, with a suitable column (e.g. from Polymer Laboratories Plgel)
30 and the calibration curve as function of the expected molecular weight, the

chromatographic conditions set up during the calibration phase are maintained (tetrahydrofuran mobile phase at room temperature 1ml/min). Once the test samples are injected, the results are evaluated with suitable GPC software to extrapolate the molecular weight.

5 The oleophilic modified clay that is used in the present invention is a clay, which has been made oleophilic by treating it with a cationic compound. Such clays are known in the art. Typical examples are smectite clays such as hectorites, montmorillonites and bentonites, which have been made oleophilic by treating them with an organic cationic compound.

10 Typical examples of the oleophilic modified clays are stearalkonium bentonite, and preferably disteardimonium hectorite.

 The amount of the oleophilic modified clay, used in the present invention, ranges from 0.05- 20% by weight of the composition, and preferably from 0.1-10% by weight.

15 The organic solvent that is used in the present invention can be any organic solvent, suitable for use in cosmetic products. Typical examples are aliphatic hydrocarbons with 12-22 carbon atoms, such as isoparaffins like isohexane, isododecane, Isopars(RTM) ex Exxon, etc. Isododecane is the preferred solvent.

20 The solvent is used in the present invention in an amount of between 1.1 - 90% by weight of the composition, preferably 10-80% by weight of the composition.

25 Preferably, the composition of the invention also comprises a wax, such as candelilla wax, carnauba wax, beeswax, ceresine, microcrystalline wax, paraffin wax, silicon wax, polyethylene wax and the like in an amount of between 0.5 - 20% by weight of the composition. Furthermore, the composition may also preferably contain a silicone or derivative thereof, such as (cyclo)polysiloxanes e.g. cyclomethicone and/or dimethicone or derivatives thereof, in an amount of between 0.5 - 20% by weight of the composition.

The balance of the composition contains the usual cosmetic excipients, colourants and other additives in an amount of between 1.1% -90%, preferably 10-80% by weight of the composition.. Suitable cosmetic excipients are e.g. talc, mica, kaolin, unmodified clays, zinc oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate phosphate, calcium bisulphate, starch and its derivatives,nylon, polyethylene, acrylic (co)polymers and so on.

5 Suitable colourants are e.g. iron oxides, chromium oxide and/or hydroxide, blue and pink ultramarine, manganese violet, titanium dioxide, pearlescent pigments based on mica or bismuth oxychloride substrates, 10 carmin, lakes and pigments based on organic colourants as listed by the CTFA.

Lipophilic (co)polymers derived from e.g. polyvinylpyrrolidone, from fluor-containing monomers, from acrylic monomers etc, as well as lipophilic polyurethane (co)polymers may also be used in the composition of the 15 invention in an amount of between 1 - 20% by weight of the composition. These lipophilic (co)polymers may even enhance the film-forming action of polyisoprene.

20 Fragrances, preservatives, alcohol, flavours, vitamins, antioxidants, vegetable oils and fats, silicas and other ingredients usually used in cosmetic products may also be used in the composition of the invention. The composition of the invention may be in liquid, semiliquid, paste-like or cake- or other solid form.

25 The composition of the invention may be made in any convenient way. A suitable way is first to prepare a dispersion of the (if necessary first comminuted and depolymerized) polyisoprene in the organic solvent, and subsequently adding to the resulting semiliquid mixture the other components of the composition.

The invention will be further illustrated by the following non-limitative Examples.

30 Examples 1-3 are products for make-up of lips; Example 4 is a facial

make-up product, and Examples 5 and 6 are mascara and eye-liner products. Examples 7 and 8 are make-up pencil products, and Examples 9 and 10 are make-up products for the lips.

In all examples the polyisoprene used was obtained from the
5 commercial product Kraton IR-310, as described above.

EXAMPLES

Example 1	
<u>Ingredient</u>	% weight
Isododecane	61.00
Polyisoprene	10.00
Disteardimonium Hectorite	8.50
Propylene Carbonate	2.00
Alcohol	0.80
D&C Red 7 Ca Lake	0.70
Titanium Dioxide	1.40
Iron Oxide Yellow	1.15
Fd&C Blue 1 Al Lake	0.50
Iron Oxide Red	0.85
Silica	0.30
Dimethicone	10.00
Mica and Titanium Dioxide	2.60
Flavour	0.20
TOTAL	100.00

Example 2	
<u>Ingredient</u>	% weight
Isododecane	75.45
Polyisoprene	8.00
Disteardimonium Hectorite	6.00
Propylene Carbonate	1.50
Alcohol	0.50
D&C Red 7 Ca Lake	0.70
Titanium Dioxide	1.40
Iron Oxide Yellow	1.15
Fd&C Blue 1 Al Lake	0.40
Iron Oxide Red	0.85
Silica	0.30
Mica and Titanium Dioxide	2.60
Flavour	0.10
Tocopheryl Linoleate	0.05
TOTAL	100.00

Example 3	
Ingredient	% weight
Isododecane	78.222
Polyisoprene	8.000
C30-38 Olefin/Isopropyl Maleate/Ma Copolymer	5.000
Titanium Dioxide	2.355
Mica	2.145
Disteardimonium Hectorite	1.640
Propylene carbonate	0.380
Iron Oxide Yellow	0.950
Iron Oxide Red	0.800
D&C Red 7 Ca Lake	0.240
Flavour	0.200
Fd&C Blue 1 Al Lake	0.068
TOTAL	100.00

Example 4	
<u>Ingredient</u>	% weight
Isohexadecane	26.0
Isododecane	22.55
Polyisoprene	2.00
Polyethylene	7.50
Euphorbia Cerifera (Candelilla) Wax	1.00
Bis-Diglyceryl Polyacyladipate -2	2.00
Propylparaben	0.50
Tocopherol	0.10
Disteardimonium Hectorite	0.50
Titanium Dioxide	13.0
Iron Oxide Yellow	1.50
Iron Oxide Red	0.35
Iron Oxides Brown	1.00
Cyclomethicone	12.0
Dimethicone/Vinyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer	3.00
Mica	3.00
TOTAL	100.00

Example 5	
Ingredient	% weight
Isododecane	57.0
Cyclomethicone	10.0
Propylsilsesquioxane	5.0
Hydrogenated Polyisobutene	7.0
Polyisoprene	3.5
Iron Oxide Black	7.0
Sucrose Stearate	1.5
Disteardimonium Hectorite	0.8
Propylene carbonate	0.2
TOTAL	100.0

Example 6	
Ingredient	% weight
Isododecane	36.55
Dimethicone	20.00
Dextrin Palmitate	0.10
Polyisoprene	7.00
Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil	0.50
Sorbitan Tristearate	0.89
Phytostearyl Isostearate	0.50
Propylparaben	0.20
Tocopherol	0.10
Ascorbyl Palmitate	0.50
Disteardimonium Hectorite	3.50
Propylene Carbonate	1.16
Mica and Titanium Dioxide	10.00
Iron Oxide	10.00
TOTAL	100.00

Example 7	
Ingredient	% weight
Isododecane	20.60
Polyethylene	23.00
Cyclopentasiloxane and Polypropylsiloxane	13.00
Diisostearyl Malate	3.00
Polymethylsilsesquioxane	3.50
Polyisoprene	8.00
Propylparaben	0.20
Bht	0.02
Iron Oxide Brown	6.20
Iron Oxide	5.40
Iron Oxide Yellow	0.75
D&C Red 7 Ca Lake	4.40
Disteardimonium Hectorite	0.30
Propylene Carbonate	0.10
Glycerin	1.03
Coconut Oil and Tiare' Flower	0.50
TOTAL	100.00

Example 8	
Ingredient	% weight
Isododecane	22.95
Polyethylene	23.00
Cyclopentasiloxane and Polypropylsiloxane	13.00
Diisostearyl Malate	3.00
Polymethylsilsesquioxane	3.50
Polyisoprene	6.00
Propylparaben	0.20
Bht	0.02
Mica and Titanium Dioxide	10.20
Iron Oxide	3.40
Iron Oxide Yellow	0.50
Titanium Dioxide	1.50
Disteardimonium Hectorite	0.15
Propylene Carbonate	0.05
Glycerin	1.03
Coconut Oil and Tiare' Flower	0.50
TOTAL	100.00

Example 9	
Ingredient	% weight
Isododecane	63.00
Polyisoprene	10.00
Disteardimonium Hectorite	8.50
Propylene Carbonate	2.00
Alcohol	0.80
D&C Red 7 Ca Lake	0.70
Titanium Dioxide	1.40
Iron Oxide Yellow	1.15
Fd&C Blue 1 Al Lake	0.50
Iron Oxide Red	0.85
Silica	0.30
Acrylates/ethylhexyl acrylate copolymer	8.00
Mica and Titanium Dioxide	2.60
Flavour	0.20
TOTAL	100.00

Example 10	
Ingredient	% weight
Isododecane	65.00
Polyisoprene	10.00
Disteardimonium Hectorite	8.50
Propylene Carbonate	2.00
Alcohol	0.80
D&C Red 7 Ca Lake	0.70
Titanium Dioxide	1.40
Iron Oxide Yellow	1.15
Fd&C Blue 1 Al Lake	0.50
Iron Oxide Red	0.85
Silica	0.30
Polyglyceryl-2 diisostearate/IPDI copolymer	6.00
Mica and Titanium Dioxide	2.60
Flavour	0.20
TOTAL	100.00